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Glycosuria; the presence of glucose in the urine; is a phenomenon observed in various metabolic conditions; including diabetes mellitus; renal tubular disorders; and certain endocrine disorders.

is abnormal excretion of glucose results from either exceeding the renal threshold for glucose reabsorption or impairment of glucose reabsorption mechanisms in the renal tubules. Glycosuria serves as a key diagnostic marker for diabetes mellitus and is often accompanied by hyperglycemia. However; the presence of glycosuria can also occur transiently in individuals without diabetes due to factors such as stress; certain medications; and pregnancy. Understanding the underlying mechanisms and clinical significance of glycosuria is essential for accurate diagnosis and management of metabolic disorders. This abstract aims to explore the phenomenon of glycosuria; including its etiology; diagnostic implications; associated conditions; and potential clinical implications.

Glycosuria, a condition characterized by the presence of glucose in the urine, is a phenomenon that warrants exploration due to its clinical significance and implications for health. While the kidneys normally filter glucose from the blood and reabsorb it back into circulation, glycosuria occurs when the glucose concentration in the blood exceeds the renal threshold for reabsorption, leading to its excretion in the urine [1]. Its occurrence can be indicative of various underlying health conditions, including diabetes mellitus, renal disorders, hormonal imbalances, and medication side effects. Understanding the mechanisms, causes, and consequences of glycosuria is essential for proper diagnosis, management, and prevention of associated complications. In this discussion, we will delve into the phenomenon of glycosuria, examining its physiological basis, clinical significance, diagnostic considerations, and potential therapeutic interventions. By shedding light on glycosuria, we aim to enhance awareness and

